

FIELD STUDIES ON TEXAS ENDEMIC

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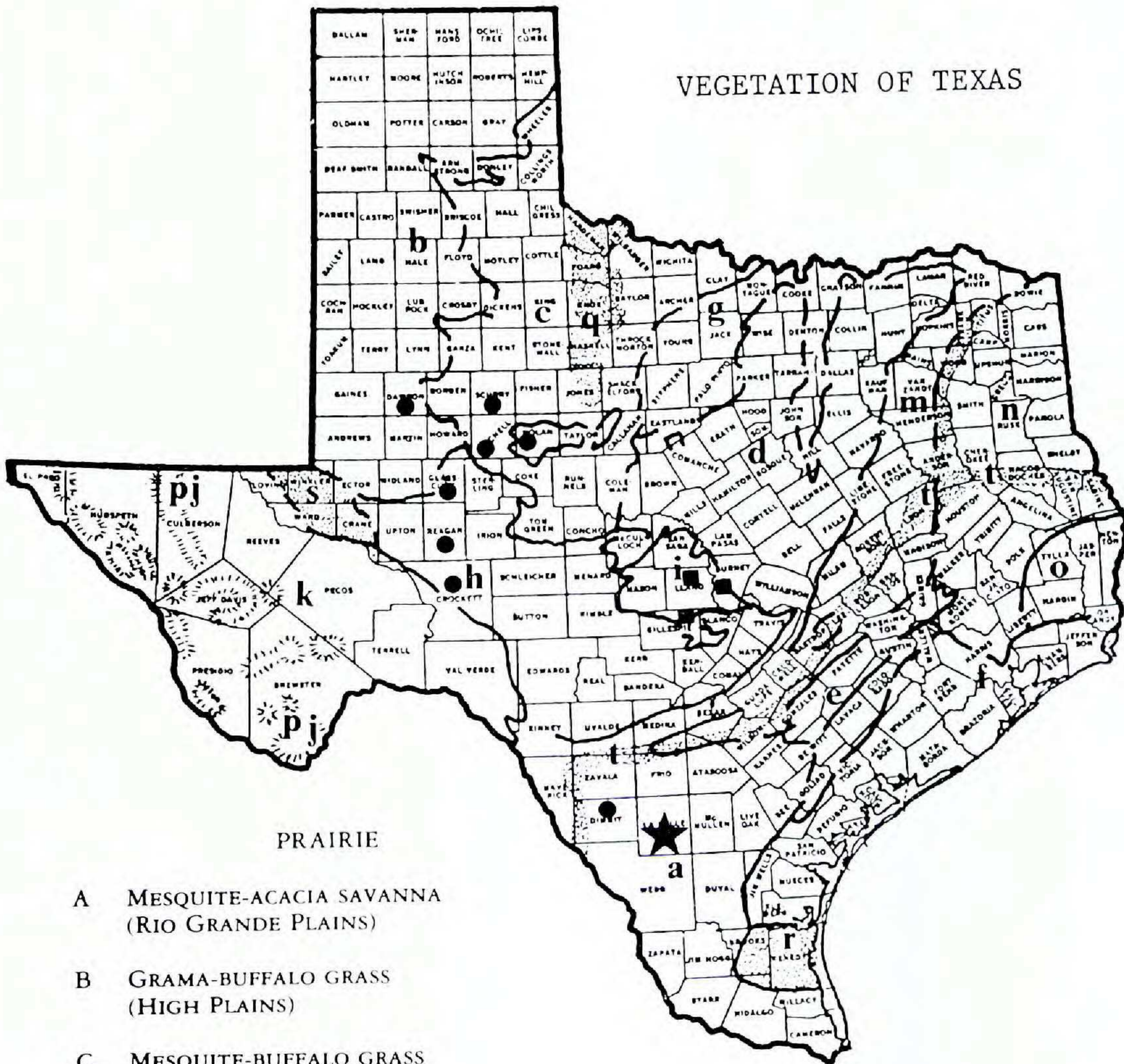
As a result of continuing field studies (Mahler, 1981) on Taxa Currently Under Review (Fed. Reg., 1980), the following endemic taxa have been determined to be more widespread or more abundant than previously thought and are neither threatened nor endangered. The field research and illustrations were supported by the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Albuquerque, NM.

ARGYTHAMNIA ARGYRAEA Cory. Fig. 1, 2. In 1935, Cory and Munz collected the species and in 1937, Parks visited the type locality for additional materials. Cory (1945) described the species from pistillate plants. The staminate plants remained undescribed until Ingram (1957) published a description based upon the Munz collection of 1935. In the Spring of 1981, Toney Keeney (Southwest Texas Junior College) rediscovered the species south of Los Angeles (La Salle County) and currently plants are known north and south of Los Angeles from a ten mile area. The habitat is of the Yegua Formation that extends from north of Los Angeles to south of Highway 359, east of Laredo in Webb County, east of the paralleling Interstate 35. The species is typically dioecious with large staminate plants possessing older central stems with both staminate and pistillate flowers.

SELENIA JONESII Cory. Fig. 1, 3. A series of flowering specimens were collected by Cory in Crockett County in 1929. In 1930, he returned and collected fruiting specimens (Cory, 1931). Marcus E. Jones visited the site with him in 1930 and Cory named the taxon after him in appreciation of his visit to Texas. On my visit to the type locality, Mr. Wm. R. Baggett, Jr., who showed me the area, stated that he remembered Mr. Cory since he had stayed at the ranch. Cory subsequently collected the species in Reagan County (Martin, 1940) and Glasscock County in 1938 and 1942. In 1945, Pohl collected it in Mitchell County and since that time, others have collected it in Dimmit, Dawson, and Scurry counties. During the Spring of 1980 and 1981, I relocated populations in all of the previously reported counties as well as in Nolan County. The Nolan County population was abundant in a plowed field and this endemic has the potential to become a noxious winter annual in agronomic areas.

Fig. 1. Distribution of three Texas endemics: *Argythamnia argyraea*—star; *Selenia jonesii*—circles; *Valerianella texana*—squares.

VEGETATION OF TEXAS



PRAIRIE

- A MESQUITE-ACACIA SAVANNA (RIO GRANDE PLAINS)
- B GRAMA-BUFFALO GRASS (HIGH PLAINS)
- C MESQUITE-BUFFALO GRASS (ROLLING RED PRAIRIE)
- D BLUESTEM-NEEDLEGRASS (BLACKLAND PRAIRIE)
- E BLUESTEM-BUFFALO GRASS (FAYETTE PRAIRIE)
- F BLUESTEM-SACAHUISTA (GULF COASTAL PRAIRIE)

WOODLAND

- G OAK-BLUESTEM (E & W CROSS TIMBERS)
- H JUNIPER-OAK SAVANNA (EDWARDS PLATEAU)
- I MESQUITE-OAK SAVANNA (LLANO BASIN)
- J PINYON-JUNIPER (TRANS-PECOS MTNS.)
- K CREOSOTE BUSH-SHRUB (TRANS-PECOS BASINS)

FORESTS

- M OAK-HICKORY (E TEXAS)
- N OAK-HICKORY-PINE (E TEXAS)
- O BEECH-MAGNOLIA-PINE-OAK-SWEET GUM (BIG THICKET)

- P PINE-DOUGLAS FIR (TRANS-PECOS MTNS.)

DEEP SAND

- Q SHINNERY (N TEXAS)
- R MESQUITE-LIVE OAK SAVANNA (RIO GRANDE PLAINS)
- S SAND DUNES (S HIGH PLAINS)
- T CARRIZO, SPARTA, & QUEEN CITY SANDS



Fig. 2. *Argythamnia argyraea* Cory

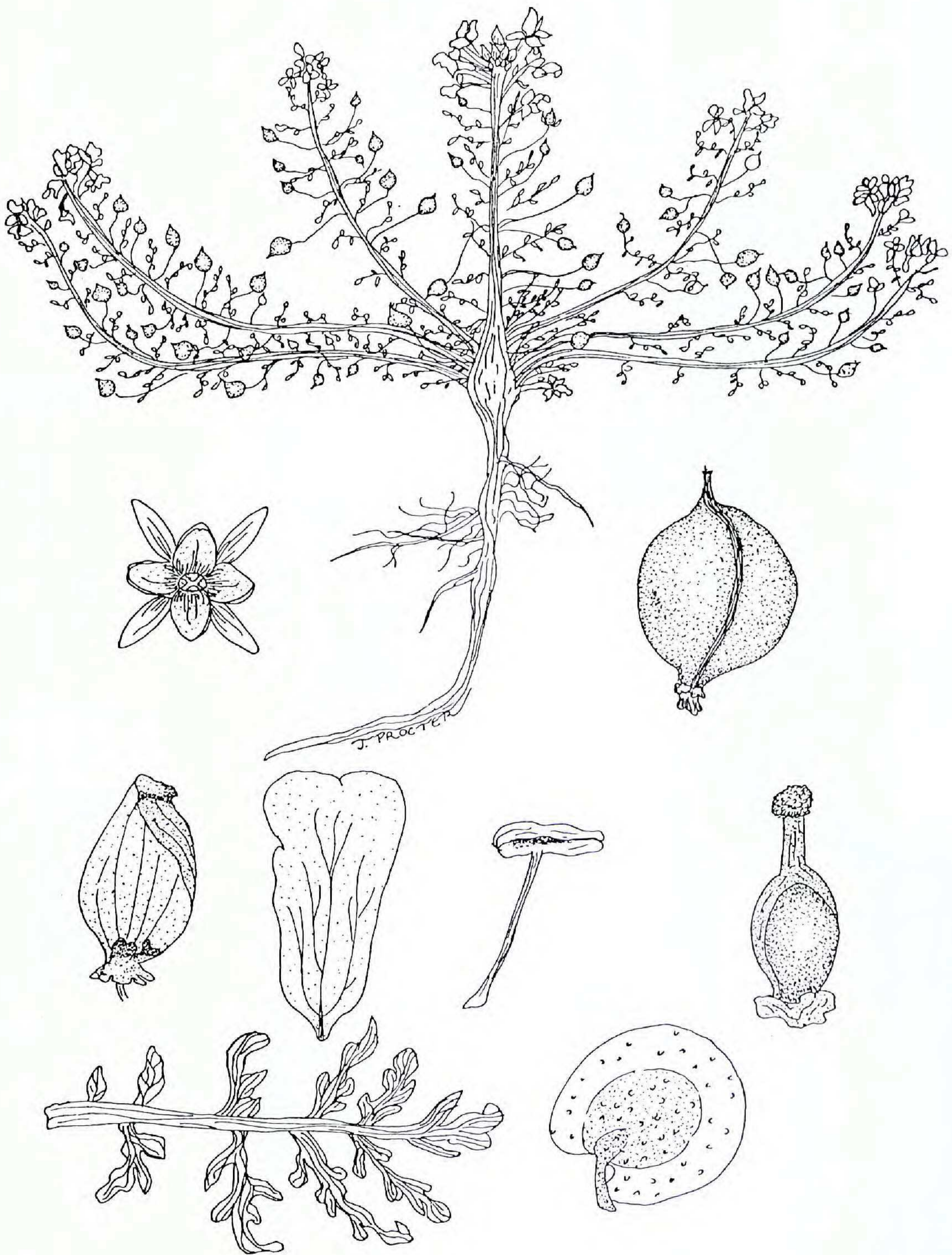


Fig. 3. *Selenia jonesii* Cory

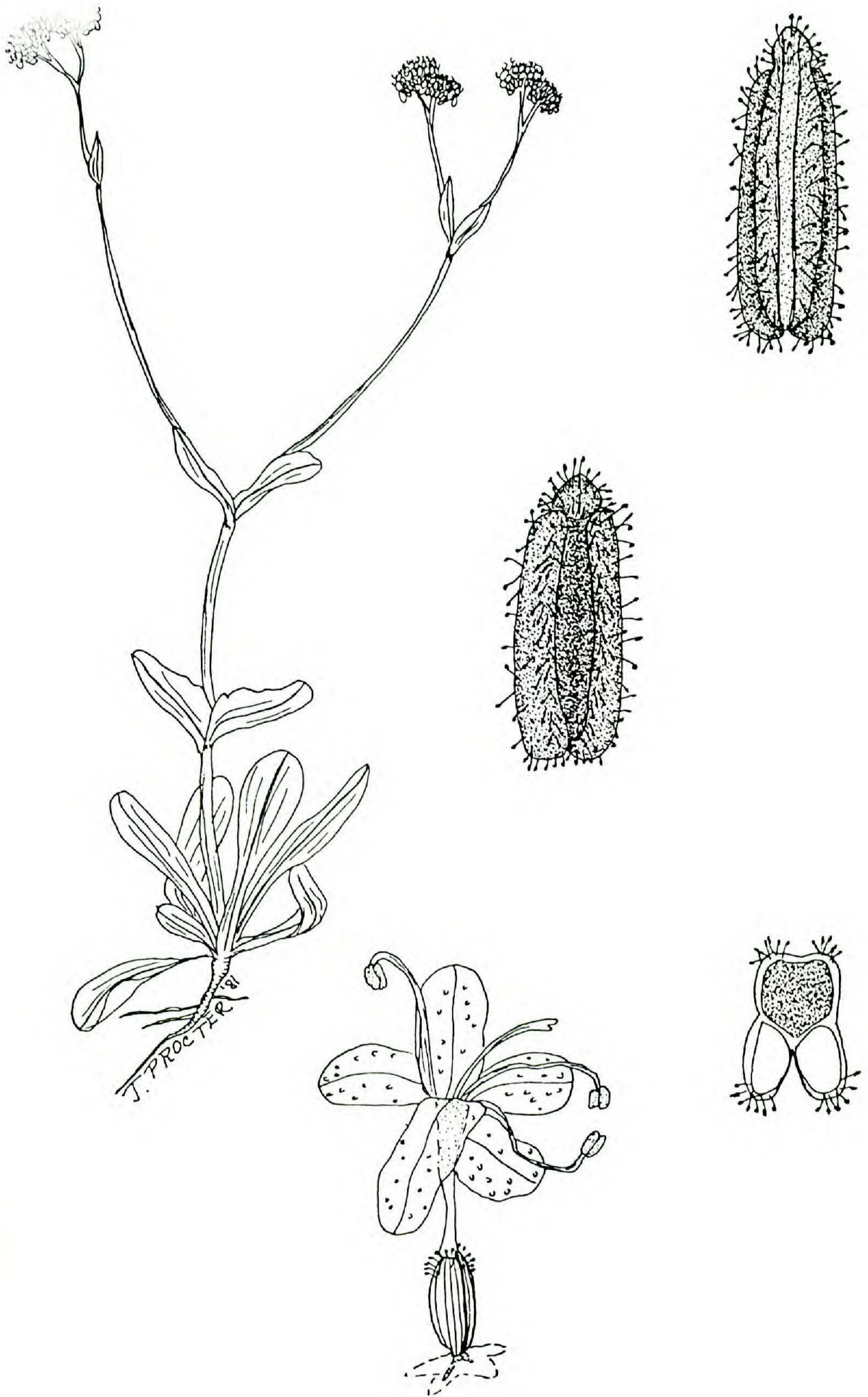


Fig. 4. *Valerianella texana* Dyal

VALERIANELLA TEXANA Dyal. Fig. 1, 4, Gustav Jermy collected the type specimen apparently prior to the Civil War. Dyal (1938) described the taxon, identified as *V. stenocarpa*, and subsequently collected the taxon in Gillespie County. Dyal and Rogers & Webster collected the species in Llano County in 1940 and 1949, respectively. Eggers-Ware and Bangma-Baker collected it in Gillespie County in 1966 and Ware again in 1970 near Buchanan Dam and near Enchanted Rock in Llano County. In the Spring of 1980, I relocated the population near Buchanan Dam. Ware and Baker found two populations in Gillespie County and Ware, Baker, and I mapped the populations in Llano County and extended the range with populations in western Burnet County in 1981, two of which occurred within the boundaries of Inks Lake State Park. This winter annual, endemic to the Llano Basin, is locally abundant on the shallow, granitic soils.

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